

members of the administration might answer affirmatively, assigning their reason, because they considered it advisable, under the conditions of the world.

To this the President readily assented, and I as readily agreed. The questions are to be framed accordingly. * * * After this meeting, I walked down to Mr. Calhoun, who said that the principles I had avowed were not only sound, but that the Southern country, whenever they were mentioned, they were always understood as applying only to white men. Domestic labor was confined to the blacks, and such was the prejudice, that if he, who was the leading representative man in his district, were to keep a white servant in his house, his character and reputation would be irretrievably ruined. I said that this confounding of the ideas of servitude and labor was one of the bad effects of slavery, but he thought it attended with many excellent consequences. It led, he said, to a kind of labor; not, for example, to farming, but to handicrafts, and to such, as had his father; manufacturing and mechanical labor was not degrading. It was only menial labor—the proper work of slaves—no white person could descend to that; and it was the best guarantee to freedom among the whites. It produced an unvarying level among the whites, and his character and reputation would be irretrievably ruined, by which one white man could dominate over another.

I told Mr. Calhoun I could not see things in the same light. It is, in truth, all perverted sentimentality, labor for slavery, and dominion for freedom. The consequence, in such a case, is that it betrays the secret of their sins. In the abstract, they admit that slavery is an evil. They disclaim all participation in the introduction of it, and cast it all upon the shoulders of our old Grandam Britain. But when they look upon it, they show at the bottom of their souls, that they are in favor of every condition of masterdom. They fancy themselves more generous and noble-hearted than the plain freemen who labor for subsistence. They look down upon the simplicity of a Yankee's manners, because he has no habits of overbearing like theirs, and cannot treat his neighbor with contempt. They see the evils of slavery, that it taints the very source of moral principle. It establishes false estimates of virtue and vice, for what can be more false and heartless than this doctrine, which makes the first and holiest rights of humanity to depend upon the color of the skin? It has no other effect, but to reduce men endowed with logical powers to maintain that slavery is sanctioned by the Christian religion; that slaves are happy and contented in their condition; that between master and slave, there are ties of mutual attachment and affection; that the virtues of the master require him to omit the degradation of the slave, while at the same time they vent execrations upon the slave trade, curse Britain for having given them slaves, burn at the stake negroes convicted of crimes, for the terror of the example, and write in agonies of fear at the very mention of aught that might lead to an end of question. The impression produced upon our mind by the progress of this discussion is, that the bargain between freedom and slavery, contained in the Constitution of the United States, is morally and politically vicious, inconsistent with the principles upon which alone our republic is founded. It is a bargain that has freed the chains of slavery, by pledging the faith of freedom to maintain and perpetuate the tyranny of the master; and grossly unequal and impolitic, by admitting that slaves are at once enemies, to be kept in subjection, property to be secured and restored to their owners, and persons not to be represented by themselves, but that their masters are provided with nearly a double share of representation. The consequence has been, that this slave representation has governed the Union. Benjamin, partitioned above his brethren, has raved as a wolf; in the morning he has devoured the prey, and at night he has ridden the spoil. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, by reviewing the history of the Union under this Constitution, that almost every thing which has contributed to the honor and welfare of the nation, has been accomplished in despite of them, or forced upon them, and that every thing unpropitious and dishonorable to the nation, has been the result of their adversaries, may be traced to them.

March 5.—The President sent me, yesterday, the two questions in writing, upon which he desired to have answers in writing, to be deposited in the Department of State. He wrote me that it would be in time if he should have the answers to-morrow. The first question is, in general terms, as it was stated at the meeting on Friday. The second was modified to an inquiry, whether the 8th section of the Missouri bill is consistent with the Constitution. To this I have, without hesitation, answer by a simple affirmative, and, after some reflection, I concluded to answer both.

March 6.—I took to the President's my answers to his two constitutional questions, and he desired me to have them deposited in the Department, together with those of the other members of the administration. I did so, and he desired me to be diligent in so thinking the 8th section of the Missouri bill consistent with the Constitution, because they considered it as applying only to the territorial term; and I barely gave my opinion, without assigning for it any explicit reason. The President signed the Missouri bill this morning.

(Copy compared with the original, and found correct.)

Nov. 23, 1849. C. F. A.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

In addition to the telegraphic account of the proceedings in Congress, we take some of the accounts of Washington letter-writers. The correspondent of the New-York Express writes—

WASHINGTON, December 2. The Whig delegation gathered in caucus at the Capitol, on Saturday evening. A calm, collected, and unanimous expression of feeling was expected as from a band of brothers assembling for a common purpose, to present a common front against a common enemy; and it was, in fact, the sentiment of all, whose in the secret, the Hon. Mr. Toombs of Georgia struck a note that startled the attention of all—such as might have been expected from a Mr. Giddings, or a Mr. Palfrey, but never from a Southern Whig! The caucus was organized as follows:

Charles S. Morehead of Kentucky, Chairman, Jas. B. Prentiss of New York, Secretary.

As soon as this organization took place, and after a short preliminary address, setting forth that he had well considered what he was about, and that as a matter of duty, he could not avoid it, and would not withdraw it, Mr. Toombs of Georgia offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Congress ought not to pass any law prohibiting slavery in the territories of California and New Mexico, nor any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

No sooner had the Secretary read this resolution, than an intense excitement was kindled, and it did not long before the members of the caucus were engaged in a discussion ensued, and, as I understand, the calmest and coolest in manner, taking all things into consideration, ever known under such circumstances. The Whigs were not at first certain what Mr. Toombs's object was, but when they saw the resolution intended by him and his associates—but it soon became manifest that unless the caucus took in this, as its own fire-brand, and adopted it as its own, Mr. Toombs & Co. would take up their beds and walk.

Mr. Stanley of North Carolina was the first to start in opposition, for as a Southerner, as he well said,

OREPATHERS' DAY!
GRAND RALLY OF THE FRIENDS OF FREEDOM!

The Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society have decided to hold a mass meeting on "Orepaters' Day," the 22d and 23d of December, 1849, at Plymouth, to celebrate in a becoming manner, the anniversary of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, Charles Lenox Remond, Edmund Quincy, Lucy Stone, and other able speakers will be present on the occasion.

We have the pleasure of announcing that the Managers of the Old Colony Railroad have kindly agreed to reduce the fare for this occasion as follows:

For all points north of Braintree, including Dorchester and Milton and the South Shore Railroads, to Plymouth and back, for Dec. 22d, 23d and 24th, \$1.00

From Braintree and Weymouth, 60
From Abington, and the Station on Bridge- 80
For their branch, 40

Hanson, 40
Halifax and Plympton, 40

Let there be a noble gathering around the 'Rock of Old Plymouth' of free hearts and strong hands; and, if possible, may the pity and the disapproval worthy of those who loved liberty more than country! The meeting will be held in the Church on the Green, and commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday.

H. H. BRIGHAM, President.
H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary.

COUNTY MEETING AT LAWRENCE.

The Essex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its next quarterly meeting in Lawrence, on Saturday and Sunday, at 10 and 16th and 16th inst.—commencing on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, FREDERICK DOUGLASS and others speakers, will be present on the occasion.

Not a word is needed to convince the friends of the slave of the importance of this meeting, or of their duty to attend it. 'Be not weary in well-doing' will be the motto of every friend of reform. Come, then, to this meeting, in force of it. It is to hasten the day of the slave's redemption.

RUTH BUFFUM, Rec. Sec'y.

Lynn, Dec. 23, 1849.

LUCY STONE.

An Agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:—

Barnstable and Saturday Dec. 15 and 16.
Yarmouth Port, Sunday, " 17.
Sandwich, Monday, " 18 and 19.
East Bridgewater, Tuesday, " 20 and 21.
Pembroke, Wednesday, " 22 and 23.
Friday, " 24.

and attend the meeting of the Old Colony Anti-Slavery Society at Plymouth, Dec. 22d and 23d.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES.

JONATHAN WALKER will lecture in behalf of suffering and outraged humanity at—

West Bridgewater, Sunday evening, Dec. 16th.
North Bridgewater, Tuesday, " 17th.
Milton, Tuesday " 18th.

Will the friends of the cause make the necessary arrangements in the above-named places?

**DRS. CLARK & PORTER'S
ANTI-SCROFULOUS PANACEA.**

The following additional certificates have recently been given in favor of this excellent panacea:—

Boston, Nov. 26, 1849.

DRS. CLARK & PORTER: Gents—Feeling a great desire that the afflicted should avail themselves of your medicine, and be benefited as I have been, I will cheerfully give my testimony in favor of it. I have been using your medicine for some time, and have been acquainted with me, that I have suffered for nearly eight years with a very sore leg, at times swelled very much, and very purple. The veins on my leg were greatly enlarged, and the ulcers exceedingly sore and painful. The swelling and inflammation have been so great, that I was unable to attend to my business. I have been very lame, and often have had to keep my room on account of the distress which the sores occasioned. My health became much impaired, and I was unable to perform my duties. Finding no encouragement from my physicians, and getting much worse, I was advised to try your medicine, and by the use of a few bottles, and a little wash for my leg, I consider myself quite well, better than I have been for many years. The swelling and inflammation have been diminished, the vivid color of the skin has disappeared, the ulcers entirely healed over, and my limb is quite sound, so that I can now do my business and walk about without the slightest inconvenience. Your medicine has done for me what nothing else has or could do.

In the case of my wife, the same good effects of your medicine have been experienced. For seven years she has been afflicted with a very sore leg, and her health only made her look rather disagreeable, but at times was exceedingly painful. She consulted the best eye doctors in the city, and faithfully tried their medicines, but she got no benefit. She used various kinds of ointments, and remedies, but without permanent change until she consented to use your medicine, and is now entirely cured. Any one wishing further information, can see me at my store, corner of Carver and Pleasant streets.

LUTHER SANDERSON.

IF in another column will be found the advertisement of Drs. Clarke and Porter, setting forth the claims of the Anti-Scrofula Panacea. While scrofula and humors are prevalent among the human race, and thousands are wasting away in dyspepsia, and other diseases, it is the duty of the physician to endeavor to meet their wants, certainly a preparation which purports to cure or relieve this formidable disease should be hailed with joy. That the Panacea is a powerful alternative and a great restorer of the blood, we have no doubt, and the genuineness of the certificates in our own family, and have frequently heard of great cures being performed by it, and hence should judge it to be one of the best medicines before the public for the purposes for which it is intended. Having been personally acquainted with the former proprietor of the Panacea for many years, and having unshaken confidence in his professional skill and judgment, his honesty and integrity, we do not believe that we would send so great a work to the world, without recommending it to public confidence. In his practice he has faithfully tried and proved the virtue of the medicine, and many are now walking in our midst who are living tokens of its healing power. We doubt not the genuineness of the certificates. Individuals of the first respectability have given their names in recommendation of the Panacea, and with such an array of testimony in favor of the medicine, and complete relief to the world, it is not to be wondered at that its name and popularity second to no other ever brought before the public.—*Boston Mer. Journal*

Dec. 14.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A COLORED Woman who is well recommended as a seamstress. Inquire at this office.

Pathfinder Printing Establishment.

SNOW & WILDER.

ARE prepared to execute BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, at the office of the BOSTON PATHFINDER, No. 5 Washington street, and accept orders from those who want good work and are willing to pay a fair price.

THE PATHFINDER is distributed every day in the railroad cars, where it is read by thousands who are coming to the city to make purchases, and to select one of the best advertising mediums which merchants can select for the purpose of giving publicity to their business.

THE PATHFINDER RAILWAY GUIDE, published at the same office, under the authority of the New England Association of Railway Superintendents, gives full and authentic time-tables of all the New England Railroads, and other information of vast importance to travellers. It is issued on the first Monday of every month, carefully corrected, and can be relied upon for accuracy.

THE BOSTON MONTHLY EXPRESS LIST, also published at this office, is acknowledged to be the most convenient little book for merchants and others who have occasion to send packages by express, than has ever been issued in this city. It is not only full and complete, but it is published at a very low price, and leaves Boston, the time of leaving, the places to which they run to, &c. &c., besides directories to Packet Stages, and Omnibuses, and Mail and Railway Arrangements, arrival and departure of Railway Trains.



POETRY.

THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

BY E. B. PLACE.

From the Portland Transcript.

The pen! the pen! the simple pen
I match against the sword!
Though millions of armed, stalwart men
Compose your bloody horde.
This fragile thing, of ink and tip,
If truth's firm hand be guided by it,
Shall smite the arm and seal the lip
Of all who dare deride it!

The sword! the sword! the bloody sword!
Why shout its murderous name?
Nought but the righteous act and word
Should mankind give to fame!
Nay—wherefore talk of virtue's crown?
Why hurl rebuke at sin?
Since he whose crime strikes virtue down
Doth fame's loud plaudit win!

The sword! the sword! the glittering sword!
How false its flashing light!
Men turn away from God's true word,
And fellowship of right.
Deluded men! ye think, alas!
God dwells in tempered steel,
And when the sword is raised to pass,
Right lusty blows do deal!

Sing not of me of martial glory,
Of heroes' noble deeds;
Talk not of me of weapons gory,
Of fiery, prancing steeds;
Great justice, firm and even-handed,
Spurns the word 'noble' here;
On every hand is murder brandished,
That lifts war's bloody spear!

What though the tyrant's iron heel
Is on the nation's neck;
What though the blood-curdled steel
Would thought's bold marches check—
Take not the sword—load not the gun—
Call not the 'dogs of war';
Not thus is Truth's great battle won;
Not thus rolls freedom's car!

'Tis truth, in love and boldness spoken,
The right, with zeal upheld,
By which the tyrant's chain is broken,
His bristling cohorts fell!
Ye cannot load your guns with truth,
Nor temper swords with love;
Ye cannot fill war's cankerous tooth
With precepts from above!

The pen! the pen! the mighty pen!
The tyrant owns its power;
To cripple it, who hosts of men
About it trembling cower!
Yet impatient, oh! impatient
Is all the despot's rage—
The swiftest ball is ere long spent—
Lives ever Truth's bright page!

She battles not on tented plains,
'Mid Hate's volcanic fume;
Her foot is not of human brains,
Her drink is not of blood—
Her holy warfare is within,
Where swords cannot avail;
Here all the troops of wrong and sin
Before her power do quail!

I love the pen! I love the pen!
Wrong has no deadliest foe;
Though cloven down, 'twill rise again,
All strengthened by the blow!
The pen will win us all our right;
The sword, perchance, a few—
The pen combines both right and might;
The sword—a fighting crew!

From the National Era.

THE DYING WIFE TO HER HUSBAND.

Come nearer, dearest, it hath been a long and bitter day—
Those hours of agonizing pain, thank God, have passed away;
I rest, for very tenderly upon my moistened brow
Is laid the pale and icy hand of Death's kind angel now.

Oh! fold me to thy bosom once again ere I depart,
And let me feel the beating of that ever-faithful heart,
Whose very life-long love hath been that pure and perfect love
For which my feet are lingering yet from the bright walks above.

I have been musing on the past, and with a vision clear,
Each bygone scene of wedded bliss, my early love, was here;
I have been thinking of the past—affection's morning hour—
It was the lovely rose-bud then, but now it is the flower.

Each blessed day since then hath seen our spirits closer twine,
Till my soul to-night seems wrapped in the inner folds of thine!
Nay, weep not thus, beloved; if immortality could die,
Perchance I might forget thee, 'mid the glory of the sky.

I shall not wander far, for Zion's holy hill is near—
The perfume of its fideless bowers is wafted even here;
As beams the guiding star upon a dark and stormy sea,
My spirit-presence shall be light and joy, dear love, to thee.

How calmly now our children sleep, all folded to their rest;
And not one thought of coming ill disturbs the dreamer's breast;
Yet will they weep another morn, those little dove-like feet,
When their sweet voices call, and no fond mother greets them there.

But time shall deck those saddened brows once more with smiles of glee,
For God, our God, shall care for them, my own, and comfort thee;
And when their arms entwine thy neck with their dear, guileless love,
Thy spirit shall look up and feel my blessing from above.

Oh! should those precious ones from truth's pure, blissful way depart,
As erst their erring mother, fold them to thy noble heart;
They will turn back again, and mourn, with sad, repentant tears,
That they have dimmed the promise of their earlier, happier years.

Nay, weep not, dearest, that my day of life is nearly o'er,
And soon thy loving eyes shall look upon my face no more;
A purer, gladder welcome than is breathed on earthly sod,
Ere long shall greet thee home upon the dwelling of our God.

Homer, Penn., Sept., 1849.

Reformatory.

THE PEACE CAUSE.

M., Vr., 12th mo. 4, 1849.

ESTIMED FRIEND WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

I feel persuaded, that could the claims of the peace cause, beginning at the lowest and unchangeable foundation-stone, be presented to the minds of the people of this neighborhood, in a suitable manner, that many would subscribe to it who now regard it as merely a sectarian tenet. I should have preferred some one, not regarded as a Quaker, having taken the subject up, because I believe it belongs, by right, to no particular denomination. It is true, that the primitive Quakers were among the first, not the first, since the reformation, to declare their attachment to the peace principle; but to cultivate its growth in the heart, to place the man under its dominion, belongs to no class, denomination or sect; the obligation to be pacific in public, in private, individually and collectively, rests on the simple fact, that the principle itself is intrinsically and morally good, has been so from eternity, and will ever be so. And if that be true, then every one taking an interest in the welfare of the human family must rejoice at the spreading, however imperfectly, of a knowledge of this principle, and of its legitimate fruit, and is bound to use his influence, however slender that may be, to forward the movement.

Under these impressions, I feel disposed to call the attention of my neighbors to the subject, and I should prefer doing it in a manner as completely devoid of every sectarian hue as the nature of the case will admit. (Being by birth an Englishman, and by reputation an Orthodox Quaker.)

To be honest, also, in another particular. Non-Resistance and Garrisonianism the people are no more in love with than they are with Quakerism; and as I hate Jesuitry in others, and wish to guard against it in myself, so do I wish to avoid the appearance of attachment to any sect or association, over and above their real claims. It seems sufficient for me to remember, that I am one of the great family of man, working out, under many discouraging circumstances, the great problem of human life; that I am willing to be helped, or to help others, according as the circumstances of the case may be, without reference to mere denominational distinctions.

I suppose I am not entirely ignorant of the fact, that some of the advocates of the peace movement are not non-resistants. What I apprehend is needed at the present juncture is, that all who are opposed to war should lay aside sectarian considerations, and unite as one man in favor of the present movement. Is it not true that millions are opposed to war, either on the ground of principle or expediency? If that be the case, would it not be desirable to endeavor to give them the fullest opportunity to express their sentiments in a manner calculated to tell upon the U. S. Congress, and through it upon Europe? Perhaps thou wilt answer me by referring me to the report of the committee to whom was referred the petition to Congress, in 1837, in favor of settling the difficulties with Mexico without appealing to arms; to the resolutions of the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1844, on the subject of peace, and the recent resolution of the Legislature of Vermont in favor of a pacific annexation of the Canadas, as proofs that legislative bodies are already imbued with the peace doctrine, and that we have got all the good from them that they could do us. If that be true, it materially alters the case; I confess, I regard those occurrences more as encouragements to perseverance.

CONTINUATION OF EQUAL SCHOOL RIGHTS MEETING.

The friends of this glorious movement have been recipients of a rich banquet since the report, eagerly availing themselves of the opportunity of listening to speeches from several of the most eloquent and gifted advocates of down-trodden humanity.

Wendell Phillips, Charles Lenox Remond, and William Lloyd Garrison—each of whom was introduced to the meeting by resolutions acknowledging his efforts, and welcoming his presence on the people's rostrum—made most effective and deeply interesting speeches.

Mr. Phillips congratulated the parents on the union they had exhibited in their struggle, and besought them, by every consideration of a sublime principle and an earnest hope, never to abandon the position they so nobly occupied. 'Convince the public,' said he, 'that you mean something, and that any and every sacrifice will be cheerfully submitted to rather than a surrender of what you know to be your legal and moral right.' He presented, in a characteristic manner, a most instructive detail of the advantages of the system of common school education which had conferred upon New England (owing but little to wealth, and less to soil) her distinguished greatness. In illustration was submitted a number of instances of self-denial practiced by the Yankees, and also the Scotch, that their children should reap the benefits of instruction. One case was alluded to as coming within his own personal knowledge, in which an Irish woman, though very poor, solicited from him nothing but books for her children.

The colored people owed it to themselves, and to the efforts of their friends, and the advanced state of public opinion, to secure for their children the weapon of a disciplined mind, which would prove the surest means of their success in life. He deeply regretted, however, that at a moment when the influence of all identified with them should be arrayed on the side of equal school rights, any could be found acting the traitorous part of opponents. Whatever such persons' opinions may have been previous to the declaration on the part of a great majority, it was treason to thrust forward those obnoxious sentiments at such a crisis, when the position had been taken, and a whole people were to share the advantages of a conquest.

He conjured the parents and others interested to submit to the world the potent fact of an adherence to their pledge. Give us, said he, an argument, and we can be doing no better work than proclaiming it to the community, and preparing all for an equality of school privileges.

Mr. Remond, during an animated and pertinent speech, took occasion to rebuke the colored perpetrator of their general unfaithfulness in anti-slavery duties. He thought that if in the history of the cause, from its earliest inception to the present hour, colored men and women had identified themselves more with the abolitionists, and exhibited on their own part a consistency with such a profession, their position now in regard to an equality of school rights, would be in a much more hopeful state. He asked—How many Liberator's, Standard's, North Star's, and other anti-slavery papers, are subscribed for by the colored citizens of Boston? In view of this delinquency, he reminded them that they neglected a very material means of advancing their mental, moral, and social rights. He remarked, that in many localities, to his regret, the admission was made, that the colored people seemed to cherish a fond regard for all other institutions and organizations except those of anti-slavery. He believed there was much power in the hands of the colored man for his own elevation, and though he gratefully acknowledged the labors of others in the great work, yet the mission of elevation mainly devolved upon those who themselves suffered from the uncharitableness of a prejudiced community. It rejoiced him to know of their present position relative to the rights of a common school education for their children, and while his surprise and indignation were excited at the obstacles thrown in their way by those from whom he had expected better things, his warm-

est sympathies were enlisted in the struggle, and if all persevered as the cause demanded, a brilliant victory would soon crown their exertions.

Mr. Garrison had many words in approval of the issue made by the colored people, and a due portion of rebuke to those who had warred against the educational reform—a reform whose advantages could not be over-estimated. The recent pro-slavery article in the Boston Post, on the Sub-Committee Report, afforded an excellent text for his artillery of logic and sarcasm, which told well upon the audience, and would not have been without effect upon those colorphobic victims, who, for selfish and wicked reasons, oppose the ingress of colored children to the public schools.

He specified the many triumphs won by the friends of humanity in the Old Bay State, and throughout the nation, during the last twenty years, by action and perseverance. The equality of school rights was of vital importance, not only to the proscribed class, but to the whole people; for the present system fostered prejudices in the breasts of those whose associations would otherwise prompt them to mingle together, and thus exhibit a most prominent feature in the design of common school education.

He entreated them to hold on as a band of brothers, firm and united. Let no discouragements retard their efforts, no opposition from among themselves avert their zeal from the object so eminently worthy their pursuit as men and Christians, and God would speed the right!

Rev. Wm. C. Munroe, of Michigan, addressed the meeting on the general question of proscription. Considerable regret was felt by the non-appearance of Frederick Douglass, whose announcement had attracted large numbers.

This series of meetings has resulted in awakening the energies of the colored citizens to a continued march of improvement and elevation; and the impressions thus made, it is hoped, have not fallen upon barren soil.

W. C. N.

Miscellaneous.

From the New York Tribune.

COMMUNICATIONS WITH SPIRITS IN WESTERN NEW YORK.

Knowing that the public mind, in various localities in Western New York, has been excited and agitated on account of certain sounds, called by some 'mysteries,' we shall offer no apology for making the following plain statement of facts in regard to our knowledge of the matter.

The sounds were first heard about two years since, and have not yet ceased, but seem to be spreading from one place to another, and gradually claiming the attention of the public mind. When first heard, they were manifested by a simple hollow-sounding rap upon the floor of a house. This rapping was continued every night for a long time, and finally commenced in the day-time. It was at first entirely unintelligible to the inhabitants of the house.

At length, a little girl said, 'Now do as I do,' and snapped her finger three times. She was answered by three raps. On repeating it, she found that it invariably repeated the number she made herself. Another person said, 'Now count ten.' (One of the children) said, 'Now count ten.' Another was tried with like success. As it began to display signs of intelligence, the family became alarmed, and the females all left the house at night. The neighbors were called in, but there was no cessation of the sounds. The excitement became intense, and at one time it was said, nearly or quite three hundred persons assembled to discover from whence the sounds proceeded. The house was thoroughly examined from garret to cellar, but while the sounds continued, no one ever discovered the operator. At length, it was discovered that every time a question was put that required an affirmative, a rap was heard—for a negative—no sound.

The question was put—Are you a spirit? The answer was by rapping—three raps. By this means they found that it purported to be the spirit of a man. Many expedients were resorted to by which to find out the name of the man whose spirit it was, and finally succeeded. It was a mother, father, sister or brother—like success. As it began to display signs of intelligence, the family became alarmed, and the females all left the house at night. The neighbors were called in, but there was no cessation of the sounds. The excitement became intense, and at one time it was said, nearly or quite three hundred persons assembled to discover from whence the sounds proceeded. The house was thoroughly examined from garret to cellar, but while the sounds continued, no one ever discovered the operator. At length, it was discovered that every time a question was put that required an affirmative, a rap was heard—for a negative—no sound.

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In each family where the sounds appear, there seem to be some one or two, whose presence is necessary to insure communications freely. Generally, the most fully satisfied, and the most intelligent, and clairvoyant, although we have heard it where there were none that had ever been magnetized, or were known to be clairvoyant. In the family of Mr. Granger of Rochester, a citizen well known there—the communications could not be continued, until the family previous to any of them being placed under the magnetic influence, but after a daughter was magnetized and became clairvoyant, no communication could be had without her presence. No person had ever been magnetized in the family where it first appeared.

We first became acquainted with these manifestations about the evening of the 14th of November, 1847, on the lecture of Mr. Edmund Jones, of this city. We have become convinced that these facts there is no disputing; viz: The sounds, the intelligence, and the absence of any collusion or deception in them.

Some two weeks since, we were in company with some persons who were getting communications from the invisible communicator, when a message was spelled out to us to the import that the matter should be made more public—that the time had arrived for the people to investigate the whole affair—that it was a thing which was almost become known to all men, and that we should immediately take measures to have it investigated. The directions were then minutely given by these spirits, as they purport to be, and which we are willing to believe are, until we have as much proof to the contrary as it requires to bring us to this conclusion. The directions will appear in the following history, as they were fully and strictly followed. The great object was to start investigation, and clear those who had been hearing it for the last two years from the imputation of fraud and deception.

A lecture was given on the evening of November 14, at Rochester, and a full history of the rise and progress of these strange manifestations given. During the relation of these facts, the sounds were distinctly heard by the persons in the hall.

On the following evening, the committee reported, in substance, as follows:—That without the knowledge of the persons in whose presence the manifestations are made, the committee selected the hall of the Sons of Temperance for the investigation. That the sound on the floor near where the two ladies stood was heard as distinctly as at other places, and that part of the Committee heard the rapping on the wall behind them—that a number of questions were asked which were answered not altogether right nor altogether wrong—that in the afternoon, they went to the house of a private citizen, and while there the sounds were heard on the outside (apparently) of the front door, after they had entered, and on the door of a closet. By placing the hand on the door, there was a sensible rap felt when the rapping was heard. One of the Committee placed one of his

hands upon the feet of the ladies and the other on the floor, and though the feet were not moved, there was a distinct rap on the floor. On the person and on the ground the same sound was heard—a kind of double rap, as if a stroke and rebound were distinguished. When the ladies were separated at a distance, no sound was heard; but when a third person was introduced between them, the sounds were heard. The ladies seemed ready to give every opportunity to the Committee to investigate the cause fully, and would submit to a thorough investigation by a committee of ladies, if desired. They all agreed that the sounds were heard, but they entirely failed to discover any means by which it could be done.

After this report and some discussion on the subject, the audience selected another Committee, composed of the following persons—Dr. H. H. Langworthy, Hon. Frederick Whittelsey, D. C. McCullum, William Fisher, of Rochester, and Hon. A. P. Hascall, of Leroy. At the next lecture, this Committee reported that they went into the investigation at the office of Chancellor Whittelsey, and they heard the sound on the floor, on the wall and door—that the ladies were placed in different positions, and like the other Committee, they were wholly unable to tell from what the sounds proceeded, or how they were made—that Dr. Langworthy made observations with a stethoscope, to ascertain whether there was any movement of the lungs, and found not the least difference when the sounds were made; and that there was no kind of probability or possibility of their being made by ventriloquism, as some had supposed—and they could not have been made by machinery. Again, after this report, another committee was formed, from persons who had opposed in the meeting all pretensions to there being any thing but a trick.

This Committee was composed of Dr. E. P. Langworthy, Dr. J. Gales, Wm. Fitzhugh, Esq., W. L. Burdett, and L. Kenyon. This Committee met at the rooms of Dr. Gates at the Rochester House, and appointed a Committee of Ladies, who took the young ladies to a room, and discovered that there were their persons and clothing, to be sure that there were no fixtures about them that could produce the sounds. When satisfied on this point, the Committee of Ladies tried some other experiments, and gave the young ladies the following certificate:—

'When they were standing on pillows, with a handkerchief tied round the bottom of their dress, right to the ankles, we all heard the rapping on the wall and floor distinctly.'

(Signed.)
MRS. STONE,
MISS M. J. GATES,
MISS M. P. LAWRENCE.

In the evening, the Committee, through their chairman, Dr. Langworthy, made a very full report of their examinations during the day. They reported that they had excluded a friend of the two ladies from the Committee room, and had examined only in presence of the Committee of gentlemen, and ladies chosen by them. Notwithstanding all this precaution, these sounds were heard when the ladies stood on large feather pillows, without shoes, and in various other positions, both on the floor and on the wall, that a large number of persons, in which, when answered, were generally correct. Each member of the Committee reported separately, agreeing with and corroborating the first statements.

Thus, by three days of the strictest scrutiny, by means of intelligence, candor and science, and the persons in whose presence these sounds are heard acquitted of all fraud.

On Friday evening, after the lecture, three of the Committee, viz: Hon. A. P. Hascall, D. C. McCullum, and William Fisher, repaired to the residence of Mr. Hascall, and pursued their investigations still further. They were nearly all of persons present. The members of the Committee wrote many questions on paper, which no persons present knew the purport of, and they were answered correctly. At times they would ask mentally, and would receive the answers with equal correctness, and they were fully satisfied that some persons present manifesting an intelligence beyond the persons visible.

One of the Committee tried the experiment of standing the ladies on glass, and failed to get any sounds; but the same was subsequently tried in the presence of a large number of persons, and the sounds were as loud and distinct as before, on the floor, as usual.

Such are the facts, as far as the public proceedings are concerned, (which is but a small part of the strange occurrences,) with the Committee's report greatly condensed.

Thus the matter stands at present, and whether it is only a remarkable phenomenon, which will pass away with the present generation, or with the persons who seem now to be the medium of this extraordinary communication; or whether it be the commencement of a new era of spiritualism in the world, it is certainly something worthy the attention of men of candor and philosophy.

E. W. CAPRON, Auburn,
GEORGE WILLETTS, Rochester.
Rochester, Nov. 22, 1849.

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH.

'Murder.'—We understand that a shocking murder was committed in Bienville parish, in this State, upon the person of a young lady, by a man named Kato. The lady was fully satisfied that she was in the hands of a man who had passed from visible existence. Many persons have made the trial, and have had names spelled out to them of their friends, unknown to any persons present. Strangers have tried the experiment, and had their names spelled out before any persons present knew it, or where they came from.

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THE NATCHES COURIER OF THE 2d ult.

Murder and Robbery.—It is believed that the owners or crew of the trading boat Barter, No. 6, lying some ten miles above Grand Gulf, were foully murdered on Monday night last, and the boat robbed, by some person or persons yet unknown. Traces of blood and of a desperate struggle were to be found in different portions of the boat. It is more than probable that the bodies of the murdered persons were thrown into the river. The boat was completely stripped of its most valuable contents. It is supposed that there were three or four thousand dollars' worth of dry goods on board, which were nearly all taken off.

The boat was brought down to Grand Gulf by two strangers, who discovered her condition first, where she now is.

A Tragedy in Virginia.—A man named Bowen, residing in the neighborhood of Danville, Va., was killed a few days ago, in an attempt to resist with firearms the officers of the law who had been directed to take him in custody for attempting to kill his wife, by shooting her with a rifle, through a window at the residence of his father-in-law. He confronted them in the yard of his own house, fired a rifle at one of the sheriff's party, advanced on them with a revolver, when a volley of pistols and musketry brought him to the ground.

Tragedy in Louisville, Ky.—In Louisville, on the 10th ult., two young men, named John Herr, Jr., and John Owens, came in collision, on Market street, which resulted in the death of Herr, who was shot through the heart. Owens was arrested, and lodged in jail. John Herr was the son of John Herr, Esq., who was elected to the Kentucky Legislature last year. He enlisted in the war with Mexico, and served as a gallant volunteer in the campaign of General Taylor.

The Helms (Ark.) Shield records the murder of Henry Yerby, a respectable citizen of that county. Four of his negroes were suspected of having committed the murder, and a guard placed over them. The Shield says, that the persons who had them in charge became satisfied, by subsequent disclosures, that only two of the negroes had been concerned in the murder, and tied them to a tree and burned them to death.

In Grayson county, Arkansas, J. B. Shannon and James Jennings were riding with others, and discussing politics, when S. snapped a pistol at J., and was shot dead by the latter with a rifle.

Fatal Affray.—St. Louis, Dec. 4.—Wheaton Werner, late clerk in the post office, had an altercation in the street with James Thomas, a colored man, who was shot dead by the latter with a rifle.

John Lauderdale, an estimable citizen near Gallatin, Tenn., was lately murdered by one of his slaves.

Horrible Affair.—We copy the following from the Glasgow (Ky.) Revue:

On Thursday, the 18th ult., at an examination at the school house of Col. William Anderson, about 13 miles from this place, a difficulty occurred between two men, Mr. Hillis, and a Mr. Malony, in which Mr. Anderson was instantly killed by stabbing with a knife in the hands of Malony. The three have been arrested, and sent on to further trial, neither being entitled to bail.

Fatal Murder in Arkansas.—The Eldorado (Ark.) Union relates an awful murder in the parts, on the person of Mrs. Abbott, by two negroes. The circumstances are these:—It seems that two negro men, after sending off all in the house but themselves, seized Mrs. Abbott by the throat, and choked her until life was nearly extinct, and then probed her with a knife, and placing it across her neck, the two negroes stood one on each end of the pin, until she was dead. These are said to be the main facts, as confessed by the negroes now in jail. It is thought that there are others concerned in this awful tragedy.

Arkansas Murder.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from 'up the Mississippi,' relates a long story about a murderous affray which occurred on the 15th of October, at a place called 'Rough and Ready,' in Arkansas. In brief, the story is, that a Dr. Hedgespeth, and his son Leigh, a boy of seventeen, murdered a lady named Griffith, named Griffith, each shooting him; the alleged provocation being that Griffith had threatened to kill Hedgespeth, for an attempted seduction of Griffith's sister-in-law. Just previous to the killing of Griffith, a friend of his, named Brown, in his company, was assaulted and killed by one McCreter, an associate of Hedgespeth. The latter is said to have been arrested, examined, and discharged. His son, the boy Leigh, named associate, McCreter, are said to have made their escape.

Horrible Affray.—A fight took place at Columbia, Arkansas, on Saturday, the 27th of October, which has probably proved fatal to both parties engaged. Mr. Archibald Goodlow and Romulus Payne had been long intimate friends and neighbors, and were both engaged in the highest respectability in the community. Goodlow, becoming involved, sold out all his property to a brother-in-law, thereby throwing upon Payne a liability, as his endorser, for ten thousand dollars, which Payne had to pay. This led to a misunderstanding, and the two men became bitter enemies. Goodlow, having deceived him by a simulated sale, Goodlow protested his innocence, and asserted that it was a bona fide transaction. Payne, at last, was induced to bring a suit in chancery, charging fraud and other bad conduct with Goodlow. The Court met at Columbia, on Saturday last, when Goodlow, encountering Payne, commenced an attack upon him with two revolvers, firing not less than seven balls into Payne's body, and wounding him terribly, and it is thought mortally.

Payne, at last, succeeding in getting a pistol, rushed upon Goodlow, and shot him through the heart. Both combatants then fell. Goodlow was found quite dead, and Payne was spotted with blood. The accounts were not expected to live more than a few hours. The parties in this dreadful affray were highly respected planters, and were considered, until very lately, the most intimate and confidential friends. Mr. Goodlow leaves a widow and large family of relatives and friends to deplore his untimely end. Mr. Payne was a young man of high standing and peaceable demeanor.

Shocking Event.—It has become our painful duty to record one of the most tragic events which the annals of our State presents—the death of John A. Colclough, Jr. On Saturday evening last, he was called on by Mrs. Marshall, wife of Richard Marshall, to make some effort to protect her from the wrongs which had been inflicted on her by her husband. Prompted by the generosity of his nature, he immediately went, accompanied by his brother-in-law, to the residence of Marshall, and there, at a distance of some three or four hundred yards from his residence, Marshall being called, after some time came out to meet them in the yard. Learning who they were, and what brought them to his house, he became furiously enraged, which was increased by the remembrance and reproach which they addressed to him. Being held by one of the gentlemen by the collar, he claimed him to let him go, and with this permission to enter his house for the purpose, and as soon as he entered, he seized his gun, and fired at Mr. John A. Colclough. The gun landed his head, and he fell without a word. The gun, we understand, was loaded with duck and a bag of lead. This occurred after night, but the moon was shining brightly. Marshall was immediately arrested and committed to jail, where he will remain for his trial.

Of the criminal, stern justice requires us to be silent; his case must be judged of by his country and his Creator. He Mr. Colclough, it is no lying epithet to say, that he was the favorite of all who knew him. *Buster Banner, Oct. 5.*

Affray in Garrard County.—The Garrard Banner of the 5th ult. says:—

A serious difficulty occurred at Buckeye, on the 29th ult., between Mr. William Hayes, Jr., and a man named W. W. Hayes, in which the two were dangerously wounded. Charles Hays struck Teeter upon the head with a rock, when Teeter commenced uttering threats, and succeeded in wounding him in twelve different places, and while the two were thus engaged, Mr. W. W. Hayes, son of the former, drew a pistol and fired at Teeter, the ball entering his back. The recovery of either of the parties is regarded doubtful. W. W. Hayes fled, and has not yet been arrested.